





## AMERICAN S. S. UNION.

[Extracts from the Twelfth Annual Report.]

During the past year, twenty-one missionaries and agents have been employed, for different portions of time, in the west. Their principal employment has been to revisit the schools formed in previous years, to replenish their libraries, and awaken the interest of ministers, and of other Christians in the work. The want of qualified teachers has been the cause of constant embarrassment in their attempts to form new schools, and the work of the year has been chiefly useful in preparing the way for the permanent establishment of schools, when the western organization shall be so far completed as to have every feeble school within the reach of such aid from the missionary as will keep it alive, and gradually form the proper teachers. The expense of maintaining the missionaries and agents was \$9,066.62. The cost of books supplied gratuitously to 157 schools, and presented to military stations, and for other useful objects, was \$1,134.91. The contributions to the Valley Fund amounted to \$11,347.06, and were received as follows:

From Maine, \$15.00; N. Hampshire, \$69.89; Vermont, \$947.72; Massachusetts, \$927.36; Rhode Island, \$1.00; Connecticut, \$1,928.31; New York, \$2,968.83; New Jersey, \$227.36; Pennsylvania, \$294.05; Delaware, \$53.78; S. Carolina, \$38.60; Ohio, \$160.00; Indiana, \$291.57; Kentucky, \$525.92; Tennessee, \$895.30; Alabama, \$649.80; Mississippi, \$921.61; Louisiana, \$739.87; Michigan, \$290.00; Canada, \$30.

The progress of the Board, in fulfilling the resolution of 1833, in regard to the establishing of schools in the southern states, has been retarded solely by their want of success in procuring men to undertake the work.

During the year nine agents and missionaries have been employed in the south. The contributions to the Southern Fund amounted in the year to \$5,421.94, as follows:—

From N. Hampshire, \$475.29; Vermont, \$97.00; Massachusetts, \$250.00; Connecticut, \$280.82; New York, \$1,712.57; Pennsylvania, \$667.28; Virginia, \$1,579.88; N. Carolina, \$384.55; S. Carolina, \$1,075.31; Georgia, \$1,193.67; Tennessee, \$1,000.00; Fla. of Columbia, \$139.17. Total, \$5,421.94.

The expense of employing the missionaries was \$3,375.31, and of the books given to 47 schools and otherwise, \$361.43. The balance to the credit of this fund will be required as soon as we are able to engage the number of agents called for in the plan.

With respect to the actual number of schools now in the United States, we labor under the usual difficulty of procuring returns. According to the register of our auxiliaries, there are 1,350 societies and schools bound to send us an annual report. But, although a request for such a report, with a list of the six questions that we desired to be answered, has been sent to each one, so far as we knew where to direct them, only 144 have complied with the conditions on which they sustain this relation. These 144 reports give, as their present statistics, 1,543 schools, 16,647 teachers, and 119,955 scholars. Only 34 unions and schools mention the number of volumes in their libraries, and send these amount to 137,667. The number of conversions reported by 47 unions and schools, is 428 teachers, and 2,039 scholars. Besides these, 608 persons are reported, without specifying whether they are teachers or scholars; making the total number in these schools 3,073.

In the northern and eastern states we have had at times, or permanently, one agent employed in Vermont, one in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, seven in New York, one in New Jersey, and two in Pennsylvania. The time of these agents has been principally occupied in collecting funds, holding public meetings, attending Sabbath School conventions, presenting the objects of the society to the notice of different ecclesiastical bodies, and visiting schools connected with the numerous unions and associations organized for the promotion of Sunday Schools within certain bounds.

The donations to the Foreign Fund, from March 1, 1835, to March 1, 1836, amount to \$2,239.95, making \$3,772.66, of the \$12,000 proposed two years ago to be raised for supplying American missionaries with copies of our publications, and the means of translating and printing them. The contributions to this fund were received as follows:—

From Connecticut, \$105.54; Massachusetts, \$38.00; Rhode Island, \$10.00; New York, \$268.06; New Jersey, \$1,304.76; Pennsylvania, \$340.14; Delaware, \$103.95; Maryland, \$84.00; Virginia, \$25.00; N. Carolina, \$5.00; Kentucky, \$2.50. Total \$2,239.95.

The whole amount has been appropriated to various missions in India, Greece, Persia, Africa, China, France, Africa, Sandwich Islands, and among the American Indians. Besides these appropriations, the board have made donations of books from the general fund, to the Wesleyan mission in Ceylon; to the English mission at Orissa; to the friends of public instruction in New Grenada, India, Africa, Russia, France, Nova Scotia, and other places. Sets have also been presented to the Prussian government, under the assurance that they would be put to a valuable use in that country, which occupies so interesting a position in regard to education. A considerable number of our works have been purchased in India, for the use of public schools and libraries. A catalogue of them has been published in Calcutta, and they have been publicly enumerated among the facilities for diffusing the influence of Christianity among the multitudes of the native population of that immense country, who are studying the English language. The donation sent to France, in 1835, has been expended in reprinting a few of our books in the French language.

In the sale of books, there has been an advance of about \$10,000 above the business of last year. The total amount of books sent to our depositories during the year, is \$34,539.61. The sales in Philadelphia amounted to \$17,817.34, making the whole amount of the sales thus disposed of \$72,776.85. The actual receipts from sales, were \$31,139.48. The number of volumes of library books printed in this period, was 701,400, making 45,885,500 pages; of cards, infant school lessons, and other publications in sheets, 55,860 copies; of reading and elementary books, 17,000 volumes; of the Union Questions, 126,000 volumes; of the Sunday School Journal, 76,592 numbers; of the Youth's Friend, in single numbers, 48,000. The total number of publications of all kinds, is 1,004,852, equal to nearly seventy-three millions of pages.

Since our last annual report we have issued 47 new works. Of this number twelve contain from 100 to 332 pages, and the remainder are of various sizes, down to 16 pages.

The subscription list of the Sunday School Journal has increased, but not yet to such an extent as to justify the Board in according to the frequent request that it should be issued weekly. The receipts of the year ending March 1, 1836, have been as follows:

Donations to the Valley Fund,	\$11,347.06
Southern,	5,421.94
Foreign,	2,239.95
Missionary,	127.57
General,	19,185.66
Making the total of donations,	\$38,322.18
The amount received for books sold was	31,139.48
Amount borrowed,	2,092.84

Making, with the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, (\$920.10), the total sum, \$72,524.10

The expense of the publication department, including all the cost of the preparation and printing of works, was \$38,597. Of the missionary and agency department, \$9,576. Of the depository in Philadelphia, \$7,450.67. Loans

have been paid to the amount of \$8,335, reducing the amount of borrowed capital to \$45,625.25.

## THE PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

The sermon delivered at this meeting by the Rev. Dr. Codman, was a production of rare excellence, and highly appropriate to the occasion, and the prevailing spirit of the times. It was somewhat a singular coincidence that the same text was selected by him for the theme of address to the assembled evangelical ministers of the State, and by Dr. Hawes of Hartford, for the foundation of his installation sermon at the Odium in the evening. How far their views on the several topics naturally suggested by "the signs of the times" were coincident, those can best judge, who were indulged with the opportunity of hearing both sermons; but the course of remark selected by Dr. C. was happily chosen, and admirably sustained. The spirit of union, which threatens the churches with more evils than ever before, has been brought forth from Pandora's box, was kindly but firmly rebuked; and the line of conduct that heavenly precepts for the ministers of the "lowly Jesus," was not less clearly indicated, and eloquently urged. Has not the time arrived, Mr. Editor, when the servants of God, who profess to know nothing but "Christ and him crucified," should separate themselves from those "who cause divisions" by blending politics and religion, and carrying the spirit of political factions into the house of God? And are there not needed, plain and frequent rebukes for those who forget the great work of saving souls, and are zealous for the mere rights of man? It is undeniable, that there is a spirit of fanaticism abroad, which winds its way into the bosom of the church, and pollutes many of her holiest services. And it is a matter of rejoicing that there are some yet standing on the walls of Zion, who see the danger, and fear not to lift up the warning voice, and sound the trumpet of alarm. Modest men do not love to push themselves forward to the conflict with so furious and polluting an enemy to religion, as that which often cloaks itself under the garb of holy zeal; but when the providence of God pushes them forward, they dare not hold back; nor can they go forward, without success. The Lord of hosts is with them, and will never desert them.

Why may not the sermon in question be given to the public? Why may not the author, whose early history presents the first instance of direct and thorough resistance to the practice of indiscriminate exchanges with Unitarian ministers, be induced, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, to make an equally direct and thorough resistance to the spirit of fanaticism that threatens to mar the beauty and take away the glory of the achievements already made over the less insidious, but not more potent enemy of evangelical religion? No publication could be more honorable to the author, and none more useful to the church of God in its present diseased and languishing state.

S. R.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, June 10, 1836.

## ANNIVERSARIES IN PARIS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, April 25, 1836.

This has been a joyous week to the little band of evangelical Christians in Paris, as well as to many from various parts of France. It has been the season of the anniversaries of the religious societies of Paris, and of France—for many of them are national in their character.

## PRAYER MEETING.

This interesting season was opened on Monday evening by a delightful prayer meeting in behalf of the meetings which were about to take place. The solemn, or place of meeting, in the Rue Tailboust, was well filled, including both galleries. The Rev. Mr. Grand Pierre presided. Several appropriate chapters were read, hymns were sung, and three or four fervent prayers were offered up by Mr. Grand Pierre, and pastors from the Departments, of whom not less than 30 or 40 were present. It was a most pleasant and profitable preparation for the important services which were to follow.

## TRACT SOCIETY.

Tuesday evening, the Paris Tract Society held its 14th Annual meeting. The venerable Professor Stupfer presided. This excellent and learned man was formerly Professor of Philosophy in the Academy, or University, as we should call it, of Berne, in Switzerland. For several years he has retired from public life on account of his infirm health. His pen has, however, been often employed for the purpose of combating error, especially on moral and religious subjects. At the opening of the meeting to which I have just referred, he delivered, or rather read, a very able and highly interesting essay on the importance of disseminating religious knowledge, and especially on the advantages which the French language and the Paris press afford for this great object. This address, like all the others which Professor Stupfer has delivered on similar occasions, partook largely of a philosophical spirit. He is altogether a very interesting man. And what is very striking, to a stranger, is his very simple, humble, and childlike deportment.

The Report of the Society was read by Mr. Henry Lutheroth. It stated, among other things, that the Society, last year, distributed more than half a million of Tracts, making the entire number distributed, since the formation of the Society, upwards of four million. Many facts were stated, to show that the blessing of God had rested upon the labors of his people in this department of the work of evangelizing France. But what most of all interested my mind was, the fact, that the Society has published eleven excellent Tracts in the Spanish language, and that many thousand copies of them had entered Spain by means of the Spanish refugees, whom the unhappy civil war which is raging in that unfortunate country, has driven into France at different times during the last year. May the Lord bless these efforts to introduce into that benighted land a few seeds of divine truth. The Society has also published fourteen German tracts, whilst its French series has been increased to one hundred and fourteen, exclusive of some broad sheets.

After the reading of the Report, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Malan of Geneva, the Rev. Mr. Froissard, Mr. Scherer, a young lawyer, and one or two other persons. Taken altogether, this meeting was an interesting one, and demonstrated clearly that the interest which is taken in the Tract cause in France is progressive.

## PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the Paris Protestant Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Oratoire, which is the largest Protestant place of worship in Paris. Mr. Guizot, the late Minister of Public Instruction, presided, and opened the meeting with a very interesting address. I had never before heard Mr. Guizot speak, and was therefore exceedingly pleased to see him in the chair, when I entered. But he had not spoken long, before I ceased to wonder why he has made so much noise in France. He is unquestionably one of the greatest men in this country. He is not much above 50 years of age, possesses a good voice, has a fine face, and a most graceful manner of speaking. It is admitted on all hands, that

he was the very soul of the late Cabinet, and indeed that he has exerted a greater influence on the politics of France, than any other man since the death of Fouché. Mr. Guizot is a Protestant, decided and frank. And although he may not be a truly converted man, his religious doctrines are orthodox, and mature. His speech on this occasion was altogether the best I have ever heard at such times. He portrayed, in a striking manner, the fact that the improvements of the last 50 or 60 years, of which we are so ready to boast, relate chiefly to the things of this world; to matter, and not the spirit; to the things of time, and not those of eternity. They relate to the arts, to politics, to jurisprudence, &c., whilst the immortal world has been comparatively neglected. At least, this has been emphatically so in France. In speaking of Christianity, he always represented it as a religion which saves, which purifies the soul, and fits it for Heaven. It was a striking fact, that the discourse of Mr. Guizot was much more spiritual and elevating, than those of several ministers of the Gospel who addressed the meeting. They were, however, mostly of the "liberal" or heterodox portion of the Protestant National Church.

After the address of Mr. G. the Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Montaudon, the Secretary of the Society. This Society, you are aware, labors chiefly for the benefit of the Protestants. Its income last year was more than 18,000 francs, or about \$3500. It has put into circulation a considerable number of Bibles since its commencement. It has directed much of its attention to supplying the catechisms of the churches with the New Testament, and each couple their marriage with a Bible.

After the reading of the Report, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Coquerel, and other gentlemen, and the entire meeting was more interesting than I had expected to find it.

## EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday night, the Evangelical Society held its third annual meeting in the Chapel in the Rue Tailboust. Admiral Ver Huell, one of the Peers of France, presided. This excellent man is one of the veterans of the French navy, and has been much distinguished for his courage and firmness. This was particularly displayed in his refusal to surrender the French fleet which he commanded in 1814 at Antwerp, and which he did not give up for some days after Bonaparte had signed the articles of abdication.

After a very interesting address from the good old Admiral, the Report was read by Messrs. De Presseuse and F. Monod. It was a long and interesting document, giving minute information respecting the Society and its operations during the past year; from which it appeared that the Society employed during that period 13 ministers, 5 evangelists, 5 teachers, and 7 coadjutors. It has also maintained three or four young men who are preparing for the work of the Lord. It has, in addition, hired, or assisted in hiring or building, several chapels and places of worship, and put into circulation several thousand copies of the Sacred Scriptures, and some sixty or seventy thousand Tracts. It is manifest that this interesting Society is advancing well, and bids fair to be a great blessing to France. Its course is truly liberal. It seeks to gather congregations and place over them evangelical pastors, without interfering with the question of church and state, and avoiding as far as can be, every thing which might create unnecessary opposition.

After the reading of the Report, addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Adolphe Monod, of Lyons, Morache, of St. Dennis, Baird, from America, Vivien, of Versailles, and one or two other persons. I wish I could find time and space for some of the facts which were detailed in these addresses. That of Mr. Monod was exceedingly interesting. His history of a laborer of the name of Ferdinand at Lyons, his conversion, his present activity in the cause of Christ, &c., was extremely interesting. I think that this meeting was eminently calculated to do good. There was more said that came up to my ideas of what ought to be done in France, than in any other meeting which I have attended. It seemed like being in an American meeting, to hear of the duty of ministers laboring for the conversion of young men, and parents devoting their children to God with all the soul, in the hope that He would prepare them by his grace, to go forth as laborers in this great field, where the harvest is so great, and the laborers so few. A very kind and grateful acknowledgment was made in the Report, of the liberal aid received from the American Home Missionary Society, amounting to 15,000 francs.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Thursday, at noon, the Society for Evangelical Missions among the Heathen met. Admiral Ver Huell presided at this meeting also, and opened it with a very interesting address. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Grand Pierre, who is the Director, or what we should call the Professor, of the Missionary Institution of the Society, and which is established, as you know, in this city. The details of this report were extremely interesting. It represented the mission which the Society maintains in South Africa as very flourishing. It embraces seven ordained ministers, two assistants, and four females, wives of four of the missionaries. The Committee propose to send out a reinforcement to aid those who are in that country, but who are so few for the great work which they have on their hands. One of those whom they hope to send forth, is a pious young carpenter of Strasbourg, who has just offered himself for this glorious cause. He will go forth to aid the missionaries in the work of his trade, as well as by his efforts in other ways.

The number of the students at present in the Missionary Institution, is but three, having been diminished by the sickness of four or five, two of whom are too unwell to return again to their studies, it is to be feared.

The receipts of this Society, during the last year, amounted to 46,000 francs, a sum larger than that received by any other Society but one in France,—a fact which shows that the missionary cause has a very strong hold upon the hearts of Christians in France. This deep interest is maintained greatly through circulation of the Society's excellent monthly Journal, which is conducted by Rev. Mr. Grand Pierre.

After the reading of the Report, addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Adolphe Monod, Languet of Montpellier, a pastor from Bessancon, and one or two others. Take it altogether, this was an uncommonly interesting meeting, and many fervent prayers were offered up, I doubt not, that God would pour out his Spirit and prepare many more laborers for his harvest.

## DEVOTIONAL MEETING.

At night there was a delightful meeting of the evangelical ministers and many other Christians of the city, with the pastors from the Departments, at the house of Mr. Henry Lutheroth. It was a meeting for friendly greetings, as well as for prayer and exhortation. The Rev. Dr. Malan, of Geneva, conducted the devotional exercises. He read and expounded a portion of the LXIst chapter Isaiah, beginning with "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me," &c. The subject was, the work of Christ, and his blessed influence on the souls of those who believe. I do not

know that I ever listened to a more delightful discourse on the nature and importance of assurance. I do not know that I should agree with all that Mr. M. said, or rather with his modes of presenting his opinion. But with the substance, I think no Christian could disagree. He is an eminently good man; and notwithstanding some few peculiarities, is one of the most useful men that have lived in modern times. He is a devoted servant of the Lord, and a man far, far above the range of ordinary piety. May the Lord raise up many, very many of such a spirit.

## REVIVAL AMONG PASTORS.

And here I cannot but remark, that there is the most decisive evidence that the Lord is carrying on his good work in the hearts of the pastors of France. Several of those who were present at the Anniversaries this year, were three, four and five years ago bitter enemies to the truth as it is in Jesus, or at most very little acquainted with the true nature of the Gospel. But God by his grace has begun and carried on his work in their hearts. And this good work is advancing, and will advance, with prayer, prudence and patience. I attribute much of the good which has been done in France, to the fact, that a prudent course of kindness and forbearance has been pursued by those who have become evangelical and spiritual men, towards those who are still in darkness. There has been little or no controversy. Instead of this, the kind offices of friendship have been maintained, and the influence of example and preaching and prayer has been employed, as well as that of the press.

## FRENCH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Friday, at 12 o'clock, the French and Foreign Bible Society held its third annual meeting. Professor Stupfer presided, and read a long and very philosophical address on the character and prospects of the age. It was an address full of interest, but which I have not time to analyze. The Report was then read by Mr. H. Lutheroth, one of the Secretaries of the Society. It was an excellent one, and replete with the most interesting details. After giving a general view of what is doing to promote the circulation of the Bible throughout the world, in the course of which he bestowed a full and well merited eulogy on the British and Foreign and the American Bible Societies, he gave a full account of the operations of the French and Foreign Bible Society during the third year of its existence. The substance of that statement was, that the Society last year printed the Bible in four different forms, three of which are from stereotype plates, and the New Testament in seven different forms and languages, six of which were from stereotype plates. The receipts of the Society were upwards of forty-three thousand francs, and its expenditures more than sixty-nine thousand, leaving the treasury, which had something like twenty-five thousand francs in hand at the beginning of the year, more than ten thousand francs in debt.

It was delightful to hear that the Society has done something towards getting the Bible into Italy, and still more into Spain, and that it had been able to procure stereotype plates for the Spanish New Testament, through the liberal donation which it had secured for that specific object from the American Bible Society.

The Society is also going on with the work of procuring a supply of Bibles for the German population of ancient Alsace, as well as getting out Bibles of better quality in French. And I may here add, though it is not an enterprise of the Bible Society, that a Concordance for the Bible in French is now in the press and advancing as rapidly as the case admits. It will be a very complete and valuable work, and the first of the kind, I believe, in that language.

After the reading of the Report, excellent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Pellet, Adolphe Monod, Grand Pierre, and others. These addresses were listened to with great attention. That of Mr. Monod was rich in facts, showing the importance of distributing the Bible. If it be possible, I will send you a portion of his address, relating to a woman in the neighborhood of Lyons, who not long since became converted to God, through the influence of the Bible, and whose case I have ever heard. Many of the facts related by the other speakers were very interesting.

Mr. Grand Pierre proposed the formation of Bible Societies for seamen, and Mr. Waddington proposed that the attention of the Society should be turned to the army, and that there should be an effort made to supply the soldiers with the word of God.

A member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society submitted a note, the purport of which was, to call upon Christians to pray more earnestly that the Lord would pour out his Spirit, and render his word fruitful in the hearts of all who read or hear it.

You will be gratified to learn that the Society seriously contemplates undertaking the work of supplying every family in Paris with a Bible, that is willing to receive it. I was much pleased to see this subject brought forward in the Annual Report. May it soon be commenced! It will be a difficult work, most certainly, and one far beyond the means of the Society; but the Lord will provide the means. I rejoice to see this movement in France.

And here I cannot help remarking, that every good cause is rapidly on the advance. All the Societies are making progress, and especially the Evangelical and Bible Societies, whose incomes have almost been doubled during the past year, whilst those of the Tract and Foreign Missionary Societies have also increased. And what is still more important, there has been a wonderful increase of deep piety, of faith, and zeal, displayed in the meetings this year, which prove the presence and blessing of God the Spirit.

## SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

On Friday evening there was a large assembly of Christians and of those friendly to religion at a source of Madame Pelet, the wife of the present minister of Public Instruction. This was a meeting for social conversation.

On Saturday evening there was a very pleasant meeting of the ministers and other brethren at the Rev. Mr. Wilks. These religious social meetings are very agreeable. They are much like some of the meetings which I have attended at Boston, held in reference to the departure of missionaries for their fields of labor. They are seasons of high, social, Christian enjoyment, and are calculated to make a good and winning impression on those who are not pious, but who are not unwilling to come into Christian society. I wish such meetings were more common in the cities and towns of the United States.

At the first and last meetings of which I have just spoken, about an hour was spent in reading the Scriptures, familiar exposition of a portion of the passage read, and in prayer.

On the Sabbath, several of the ministers from the Departments preached in the various French places of worship. Dr. Malan preached an excellent, simple, and practical sermon at the chapel in the Rue Tailboust. I cannot but believe that the Lord granted his blessing to his Word on that occasion. I know not when I have heard a more faithful discourse.

## CONCLUDING PRAYER MEETING.

On Monday evening, the prayer meeting was closed by a prayer meeting, at the Rue Tailboust, held for the purpose of prayer that the blessing of God may follow the meetings and make them abundantly useful. I think that a new impulse has certainly been given to the cause during these anniversaries.

## CHRISTIAN MORALS SOCIETY.

I forgot to say, in its proper place, that the anniversary of the Christian Morals Society, or Society for promoting Christian Morals, was held on Monday, the first day of the anniversary season, in the Hotel de Ville. The Marquis Rochefoucauld Liancourt presided. A number of excellent remarks from the various committees of that society, On Prison Discipline, on the Abolition of Slavery, on the Education of the Blind, &c. were read. That of Mr. Lamartine, the great poet of France, on the abolition of the punishment of death, was particularly eloquent and able. A great effort is now making to abolish the punishment of death in France.

for the purpose of prayer that the blessing of God may follow the meetings and make them abundantly useful. I think that a new impulse has certainly been given to the cause during these anniversaries.

## CHRISTIAN MORALS SOCIETY.

I forgot to say, in its proper place, that the anniversary of the Christian Morals Society, or Society for promoting Christian Morals, was held on Monday, the first day of the anniversary season, in the Hotel de Ville. The Marquis Rochefoucauld Liancourt presided. A number of excellent remarks from the various committees of that society, On Prison Discipline, on the Abolition of Slavery, on the Education of the Blind, &c. were read. That of Mr. Lamartine, the great poet of France, on the abolition of the punishment of death, was particularly eloquent and able. A great effort is now making to abolish the punishment of death in France.

## DEATH OF M. MONOD, SEN.

I am sorry to add that the Rev. M. Monod, Sen., departed this life during this season of anniversaries. He died on Friday night. He was the President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of Paris, and the father of three excellent sons in the ministry, and of a fourth who is preparing for that office. His funeral has taken place to day. May the Lord raise up many faithful servants, to take the place of those whom he is from time to time removing!

And now I must close this brief review of the anniversaries of Paris. Let me entreat your readers to lift up their hearts to the God of grace, that he would follow with his blessing the efforts of his servants in this important country, to build up his kingdom here, and bring this great nation under the benign reign of Immanuel. O that that day might soon arrive! The Lord listen to it, in his good pleasure, and to his name shall be the praise.

## THE LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

Commenced, April 27. Our Paris Correspondent, we expect, was present, and will give us a full account of them. Meanwhile, we have gleaned the following particulars from a letter dated London, May 5, kindly loaned to us by a gentleman of this city.

The LORD'S DAY SOCIETY met April 29, the Bishop of London in the chair. We mention it, merely to give notice of its existence.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY met, May 2, Sir Oswald Mosely, M.P. an Episcopalian, in the chair. Most of the speakers were Episcopalian, Receipts, £65,000; expenses, £64,000.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY met, May 3, the Earl of Chichester, a young man of 35, in the chair. The meeting held the writer five hours, and was highly interesting. Receipts, £70,000; expenses, £68,000. The Missionaries have been unusually successful. Among the speakers were the Bishops of Winchester and Chester, Rev. Mr. Duff, Missionary to India, who gave very cheering accounts of that part of the world, and Capt. Gardner, of the R. N. who gave an interesting account of the natives of South Africa.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY met May 4, the President, Lord Bexley, in the chair. The receipts had been greater than in any former year; expenses, £86,819; copies of the Scriptures circulated, 48,023; of Bibles, Testaments, and parts of Bibles, 589,822. Among the speakers were the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, and Rev. Robert Breckinridge, of Baltimore. Rev. J. P. Smith, D. D. stated that a merchant of Boston, (he did not say what Boston) had sent to India, Paine's "Age of Reason," in considerable quantities. Rev. Mr. Jackson, of New York, made one of the best speeches. Rev. Mr. Shaw, Wesleyan Missionary to Africa, made a most interesting statement of his labors, and said that the Bible alone is sufficient to convert the world.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY had not held its Anniversary; but the Secretary had furnished some particulars. New Societies in England and Wales, during the year, 100, besides several in the colonies. New members, say 25,000. Total members, about 200,000, part of whom, it is not known how many,—abstain from all that can intoxicate. Whole number of Societies, say, 675.

The cause is advancing. The spirit of union is very gratifying. In London, the ministers of all denominations take an increased and lively interest in it.—Subsequent returns will probably vary the numbers here given, but not greatly.

## A. B. C. F. M.

Donations and legacies received during the week ending June 7th. \$3,079.58. Average of the last three weeks, \$2,377.90, equal to about \$150,000 a year.

On Tuesday, the Prudential Committee were constrained by the state of things at the Sandwich Islands, to appropriate \$4,000 for the erection of school houses and employment of native teachers at the several missionary stations. Nearly 40 school houses must be built.—Large appropriations must be made, for the support of the High School at Constantinople, which has grown almost into a College, with six teachers and about 50 scholars. Among the Nestorians, the demand for instruction is such, that an early reinforcement is indispensable. An extensive printing establishment must be sent, and all the necessary appurtenances of a High School must be furnished. We must go on for sometime in this style, stating what must be done; for these are only specimens.

The Treasurer of the Board has received notice of the payment of \$1,500, by the King of the Sandwich Islands, to the agent of the Board, to be expended in this country in the purchase of materials for finishing a commodious place of worship, to be built of stone. The articles will soon be sent.

The missionaries to the Maritime Zoollahs had visited that country, had an interview with the King, been well received, and have a prospect of needing more help very soon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Honolulu, Jan. 25, 1835, giving an account of a very interesting to regenerate movement at the Islands. A ship master, who had become pious during his last voyage, who has discontinued taking whales on the Sabbath, and commands a really Temperance ship, took the lead among the men of his own class. At Lahaina, he and 17 others addressed a petition to Gov. Hoapili, stating that they had come to that place for refreshments, in preference to Oahu, because the sale of ardent spirit was prohibited; but a vessel has arrived with rum for sale, contrary to law, which the seamen were drinking, and trouble was commencing; against which they asked protection. Hoapili sent out the crew, forbidding that he with the vessel left the captain had paid damages. The vessel was ordered away by the Government, and obeyed.

At Honolulu, fourteen ship masters presented a petition to the King and Chiefs, setting forth the injury to their crews and business arising from the licensed grog shops, requesting that those shops may be closed and no more licenses granted, and stating that, if this be not done, they shall be obliged to refrain from visiting the port, except in cases of absolute necessity. At the same time, a considerable number of influential Chiefs and other natives got up a petition requesting a *tabu* on both the grog shops and distilleries. The King received the memorials favorably, but had given no answer.

The affairs of the mission appeared much more promising than a year and a half before. The government appeared to be well established and ordered. Schools, to a good extent, were revived. Attendance on public worship was encouraging. The Sabbath School had, for several months, contained more than 1000 scholars.

from visiting the port, except in cases of absolute necessity. At the same time, a considerable number of influential Chiefs and other natives got up a petition requesting a *tabu* on both the grog shops and distilleries. The King received the memorials favorably, but had given no answer.







## POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

## SPRING.

Lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone,—  
The flowers appear on the earth; the voice of the singing bird  
is heard in the land.—Cant.

How glad is the voice of spring!  
How gladly its sounds through the valley ring!

Fair nature awakes from her wintry sleep,  
And a voice of joy comes back from the deep;

Hail! hail to the sun, who returns to our clime,  
And with him brings back the sweet spring-time.

The sweet spring-time! how bright the flowers  
Again spring up in their ancient bowers;

The violet decks the blue mountain's brow,  
So lately clothed in a vale of snow;

And the cowslips spring 'mid the waving grass,  
To gladden the eyes of the travellers' pass.

The power of the sun confesses the streams—  
Far down in the valley the water gleams;

The wreaths of snow to water melt—  
As if they the power of magic felt.

Their hoary locks are shorn from the hills,  
And earth resounds the voice of rills.

The blue-bird and swallow return to their shore—  
Weary of wing they will wander no more.

They have seen the south and its isles so gay,  
But they have longed for the coming of May.

When sat with life in the orange grove,  
They should come once more to the land they love.

From the southern shores the zephyrs blow,  
From their winter retreats the insects go—

They fill the air with their tiny hum,  
Ever repeating "We come! we come!"

And the busy world goes forth once more,  
For sweets to replenish his wasted store!

Children of joy, to the fields come forth!  
Ye need not fear the keen blast of the north—

List to the mellow song of the bird,  
In the green meadows of the forest heard—

In the crowded city no longer stay,  
Dance joyfully round your Queen of May. F. V.

## TRAVELS.

From the New York Observer.

## DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. XVI.

Gleanings in London.

It does not follow that a man quite well visited,  
that, because every American who visits  
London finds a great many things to admire,  
or to marvel at, he can put them down upon  
paper so as to make them equally interesting to  
his countrymen at home. But if you think that  
some half dozen of the *magas* which I picked  
up while I was there will be acceptable to your  
readers, here they are.

The dry-horses of London are animals of  
prodigious size and power. They resemble  
elephants, more than they do the ordinary breed  
of horses in the country. A gentleman told me  
he had three of them that were worth at least  
a hundred pounds, that is about five hundred dol-  
lars apiece. The best of these noble animals,  
especially those owned by the great houses, are  
worth even more than this. What a pity that  
they should be unconsciously employed in the  
distribution of poison to so many thousands of  
families! This leads me to say that some of  
the breweries in the British metropolis are im-  
mense establishments. In their vats a strong  
swimmer might almost swim in a piston, or a flag-  
pole. I shudder when I contemplate the proba-  
bility that a single one of them will destroy  
more thousands than fell in both the battles of  
Austerlitz and Waterloo. When will the govern-  
ment and people of Britain and the United  
States be convinced that it is as bad at least  
to take a hundred men with strong drink, as it is  
to take the life of one man with a pistol, or a flag-  
pole? How will posterity wonder at the outrage?  
Our moral sensibilities in regard to the  
making and vending alcoholic poison! Let but  
the meanest citizen of either country be mur-  
dered in cold blood, and you shall see the whole  
community roused as one man to pursue and  
bring the criminal to justice; but let thousands  
perish under the slow tortures of intoxicating  
drinks, and where is the posse comitatus to re-  
store those who sold them the deadly potion,  
knowing it to be such? Where is even the  
public opinion, which effectually frowns upon  
the trade of dealing out "death and damnation,"  
to the high and the low, the rich and the poor?

The police of London is very numerous and  
extremely well organized. The men who be-  
long to this useful corps, amounting, if I was  
rightly informed, to four thousand or more, are  
found in the streets at all hours of the day, as  
well as the night; and they are distinguished  
by a plain blue uniform, with a little trimming  
upon the collar. You meet them at every turn,  
and, judging from my own experience, they are  
very civil to strangers. As I often found it  
difficult to make my way from one part of this  
vast city to another, I soon learned to inquire  
of the first policeman I met, as I was quite sure  
he would be both able and willing to direct me.  
If you speak to any other person, whom you  
happen to meet, he may be as much of a stran-  
ger to you as yourself. And if you step into the  
nearest shop, you may, or may not, obtain the  
information you want. I ought to say, however,  
that if those whom you address can direct you,  
they will. I very rarely received a short and  
gruff answer, and not unfrequently would the  
person spoken to, insist upon going with me  
into the street, or to the next corner, to make  
his directions more distinct. Such attentions,  
in the midst of an immense and bewildering  
city, you cannot but feel and remember. You  
have a map, it is true, and you can, if you will,  
study it long enough to get a tolerably correct  
notion of all the principal streets and squares  
of the town; but I never could have patience  
to sit down to find a place, just as I was going  
out to meet an engagement—and then, one half  
the courts and cross streets are not to be found  
upon the map at all. There is nothing which  
cools the wrath of coachmen, carmen and omni-  
bus drivers, so quick when they find them-  
selves jammed together, pell mell, in Cheap-  
side, or Blackfriars, and begin to vociferate,  
and brandish their long whips—nothing brings  
down their high temper, like the appearance of  
a policeman. "Do you stop there, and you turn  
a little to the right, and you a little to the  
left, and you, sir, go with me to the office yon-  
der." Thus he quiets the rising storm almost  
in a moment, and the wave rolls on as before.

Every body has heard how the principal  
thoroughfares of London are choked up with  
travellers of every description. From the Lord  
Mayor's state coach down to the dog-cart of the  
butcher's boy and milk-man. This calls for a  
large stock of patience, in those who ride, or  
rather sit still; and is very annoying to foot  
passengers. But there is one advantage in it,  
which had not occurred to me, till I waited "for  
the river to go by." There is a very little dan-  
ger of being violently run over, for, in the crowd,  
many of the most respectable-looking persons, and  
many who are compelled to let their moderation be  
known to all men.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the expedients employed for ad-  
vertising, in London, are quite amusing. One of  
them, and a very common one, is, to print the  
advertisement upon a broad sheet of paper, bound  
in very large capitals. This being attached to  
the top of a pole, six or eight feet in length,  
is carried through the streets, from morning till  
night, day after day, and week after week, by  
sturdy men, who in one of our cities would be  
earning their dollar or two dollars a day, while  
the wharves and warehouses. Another method  
is, to fit out a kind of low waggon, with a high  
top, somewhat like a common market cart, to  
cover both ends and both sides with advertise-  
ments; and then deliver it over to the care of a  
servant and a donkey, for the benefit of all who  
choose to read and remember the street and the  
number. In all parts of London, you will find  
not only fruit stands at the corners of the streets,  
and about the public buildings, but stands and  
walks where small boxes, trinkets, and a great  
variety of articles of trifling value, are offered  
to every one who passes. If you do not wish  
to purchase, you will do well to take no notice,  
either of these hawkers or their knock-knocks  
—for if you do, you will find it difficult to es-  
cape, till you have bought something, whether  
you want it or not.

They have no great market houses in London,  
such as you find in Liverpool and Birmingham;  
but meats of all kinds, fish and vegetables, are  
brought to sale at short distances, all over the  
city. This struck me as a very convenient ar-  
rangement, and I was led to inquire why it  
might not be adopted with advantage, in New  
York and other large cities on our side of the  
Atlantic.

It seems to a New Englander, of "steady  
habits," who spends a few weeks in London, as  
if the people never wanted to go to bed, nor to  
get up. Even the shopkeepers, and other men  
of business, are an hour or two later, in the  
morning than with us. If you go to church, such  
before eight o'clock, in the last days, you will  
find most of the shutters closed, except those  
of the gin palaces, and their more humble  
auxiliaries. Between eight and nine, you will  
find access to most of the shops and counting  
rooms, and from that time to a late hour in the  
evening. This habit of our good kinsmen, who  
live so much "nearer sunrise" than we do, is  
not at all their fault. But the shopkeepers  
there have one custom, which might be adopted  
elsewhere, with great advantage. They almost  
always sell at fixed and invariable prices. In  
their shop windows, many of which are very  
large, you will see a great variety of articles,  
with the prices attached to them, for your in-  
spection. If you step in, you will find every  
thing marked at the price which you must pay  
for it, if you take it. This is the way of doing  
business, not only in London, but in Liverpool  
and Birmingham, and everywhere, I believe,  
throughout the kingdom. It is useless to spend  
your time and breath in asking, whether the  
article cannot be afforded a little cheaper.  
There it is, for so much, and you may take it  
or leave it, as you please. The same system of  
the same system of trade be adopted, to the  
great advantage both of buyers and sellers, in  
this country? I am aware that it is acted on  
already, by some of our thriving shopkeepers;  
but in general, when you inquire what is the  
price of an article, you are not certain that it is  
as low as it can be afforded, at a fair price.  
If I am not mistaken, the great mistake which  
merchants feel constrained by the prevailing  
custom of *chaffering*, and by the pressure of  
competition, to act upon a system, which they  
dislike. "We were," say they, "always to  
name the lowest price, however cheap and fa-  
vorable it might be to the buyer, not a few of  
our customers would leave us at once, and we  
so many of our neighbors permit themselves to  
be *beat down*, taking good care to begin so high  
that we can well afford it." All this is doubt-  
less true, and this long talk about a penny or  
two, may perhaps spare the wits of the par-  
ties a little; but sure I am, that it costs a great  
deal more to quarrel about the price of a yard of  
cloth, or a pair of shoes, than it is worth. When I  
saw at a shop, and the clerk tells me, without preamble or palaver,  
what I can have a piece of muslin or broadcloth  
for, and lets me go away and inquire elsewhere,  
without offering it any lower, I take it for granted,  
that he meant to put it at a fair price, or at  
least as low as he could afford it. But the mo-  
ment the seller and the buyer are at variance,  
the seller is still too high, and ought to fall at  
least as much more. If there could be a gen-  
eral agreement among our merchants on this  
subject, such as virtually exists in London, Liv-  
erpool, and other parts of England, all parties,  
I am confident, would be better off; and I sus-  
pect that as it is, those who approach nearest  
to the *just and down method*, succeed best in the  
long run.

Every body who goes to London, must, as a  
matter of course, visit the *Tower*. It stands  
on the north bank of the Thames, not far from  
a mile and a half below London bridge. Before  
the invention of fire-arms, it might have sus-  
tained something of a siege, and it is now a  
strong prison; but it is not now a very impos-  
sible thing to make your way from one part of this  
vast city to another, I soon learned to inquire  
of the first policeman I met, as I was quite sure  
he would be both able and willing to direct me.  
If you speak to any other person, whom you  
happen to meet, he may be as much of a stran-  
ger to you as yourself. And if you step into the  
nearest shop, you may, or may not, obtain the  
information you want. I ought to say, however,  
that if those whom you address can direct you,  
they will. I very rarely received a short and  
gruff answer, and not unfrequently would the  
person spoken to, insist upon going with me  
into the street, or to the next corner, to make  
his directions more distinct. Such attentions,  
in the midst of an immense and bewildering  
city, you cannot but feel and remember. You  
have a map, it is true, and you can, if you will,  
study it long enough to get a tolerably correct  
notion of all the principal streets and squares  
of the town; but I never could have patience  
to sit down to find a place, just as I was going  
out to meet an engagement—and then, one half  
the courts and cross streets are not to be found  
upon the map at all. There is nothing which  
cools the wrath of coachmen, carmen and omni-  
bus drivers, so quick when they find them-  
selves jammed together, pell mell, in Cheap-  
side, or Blackfriars, and begin to vociferate,  
and brandish their long whips—nothing brings  
down their high temper, like the appearance of  
a policeman. "Do you stop there, and you turn  
a little to the right, and you a little to the  
left, and you, sir, go with me to the office yon-  
der." Thus he quiets the rising storm almost  
in a moment, and the wave rolls on as before.

Every body has heard how the principal  
thoroughfares of London are choked up with  
travellers of every description. From the Lord  
Mayor's state coach down to the dog-cart of the  
butcher's boy and milk-man. This calls for a  
large stock of patience, in those who ride, or  
rather sit still; and is very annoying to foot  
passengers. But there is one advantage in it,  
which had not occurred to me, till I waited "for  
the river to go by." There is a very little dan-  
ger of being violently run over, for, in the crowd,  
many of the most respectable-looking persons, and  
many who are compelled to let their moderation be  
known to all men.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the  
West India docks, show you immense piles of  
logs under cover. Many of those which I saw,  
were from four to five feet in diameter. I men-  
tioned, however, merely on account of the  
logs, by which, with the help of strong  
grappling irons, they are taken up and removed  
from place to place, with the greatest ease. I  
had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon  
the second or third story of a large public edifice,  
for the purpose of transporting heavy  
weights from one part of the wall to the other,  
as they were wanted by the workmen